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TWO ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF NEW JERSEY CONE-HEADED GRASSHOPPERS.

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In the last edition of the Insects of New Jersey ten species of *Conocephaloides* are enumerated. The names *triops* (*dissimilis*), *retusus* and *atlanticus*, as there applied, probably refer to forms of one species, and *nebrascensis* was identified as such about the time *lyristes*, which it resembles, was described from Florida. This leaves seven species, with possibly one form of *triops* or *retusus* worthy of being separated as a variety under one of the above names. In *triops* the length of the ovipositor varies as much as 5 mm., but as this same thing occurs in undoubted specimens of *robustus*, the ovipositor must not be taken as an infallible guide.

In the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, June, 1907, p. 305, *Conocephalus melanorhinus* is described by Rehn and Hebard from a single female from Cedar Keys, Levy County, Florida. While at Tuckerton in the southern part of New Jersey, September 1, 1907, the writer collected a male *melanorhinus* on the edge of the meadows. So far these are the only two specimens known. The New Jersey example has been compared with the type and there is no doubt but what it is the same species. The fastigium

is of the same shape and is blackened beneath as in the Florida specimen. Measurements of the male are as follows:

Length of body	28	mm.
Length of fastigium beyond eyes	2.5	mm.
Length of pronotum	7	mm.
Greatest caudal width of disk of pronotum	4	mm.
Length of tegmen	33	mm.
Length of caudal femur	18	mm.

When males from the south are collected they will probably be found to average somewhat larger.

While at Erma, Cape May Co., N. J., in August, 1910, a few males of what appeared at the time to be *Conocephalus robustus* were collected in the meadow bordering Bradley's Run. When these were pinned in line and compared with undoubted *robustus* from Fire Island, N. Y., Staten Island, etc., it was seen that while they greatly resembled that species, the fastigium was more blunt in the specimens from Erma. In August, 1912, additional material was collected and the song listened to with care. While it consisted of the same continuous whirr as in *robustus*, it was not nearly so ear-splitting. There were no *robustus* to be heard about Erma or Cold Spring, but the following evening the colony at Chatsworth, N. J., was visited, so a near comparison in point of time was made. In the collection of the author there are two additional specimens like those from Erma; one collected at Virginia Beach, Va., July 20 (Geo. P. Engelhardt), and one from Herndon, Va., August, 1911 (H. G. Barber). The Erma, N. J., and Virginia insects resemble *Conocephalus crepitans* Scudder more nearly than any other described species, but seem to average a little less robust than examples of that insect from Kansas and Nebraska. The type of *crepitans* came from Texas. The Atlantic States or eastern *crepitans* appears to bear about the same relation to western *crepitans* as does *lyristes* to *nebrascensis* and *ensiger* to *attenuatus*. These comparisons may be more superficial than real, as I am unacquainted with the habits and songs of *nebrascensis* and *attenuatus*. There is no doubt, however, that we have in Virginia and New Jersey an insect that has been heretofore overlooked, and which for the time being may be considered as *crepitans*.